

**1. Do you think that the binge drinking rates reported in this study are similar to other college-aged young adults? Explain your answer. (5 points)**

***Suggested Answer***

No. The entire young adult population does not attend college. The comparable data to young adults in the working population may be different than college students.

One point would be generalizability. College students may have different demographics than the general young adult population. College students may be from more affluent families with greater disposable income. This may lead to a greater frequency of binge drinking. Answers may point out the difference between college students and other young adult populations (military recruits, high school dropouts, etc).

Another point may include the validity of self-reporting. Problem drinkers may answer intentionally underreport the amount and frequency of alcohol use.

**2. What type of study is this? (2 points)**

***Suggested Answer***

Cross-sectional

**3. Calculate percent decrease from 1997 to 1999 (not just the difference between the numbers) in the proportion of students who drink to get drunk based on national data UNL data. Round to the nearest whole percent. Please show your work. (6 points)**

Year	National Data	UNL Data
1997	52.4%	64.7%
1999	47.2%	48.2%

***Suggested Answer***

$$52.4 - 47.2 = 5.2$$

$$5.2 / 52.4 = 9.9\%$$

Answer = 10%

$$64.7 - 48.2 = 16.5$$

$$16.5 / 64.7 = 25.5\%$$

Answer = 26%

**4. What do the data in this study mean? (9 points)**

***Suggested Answer***

These data indicate an overall decrease in risky drinking behaviors among college students. There has not been a large increase in college students abstaining from alcohol but the drinking student population has moderated their drinking habits, not as many students binge drinking or drinking to get drunk. Overall, the binge-drinking rate among UNL students is higher than college students nationally.